For New York and Its Vicinity: Fair, followed by cloudiness; southerly winds.

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enmity, and that German interests need fear but little from the policy of England.

ENGLAND AND GERMINY.

Lord Salisbury Has Not Asked an Explans

tion from the Kulser.

LONDON, Jan. 11.-The Berlin despatch pub-

lished by the Telegraph this morning saying

that Emperor William had sent a conciliatory

letter to the Queen in response to an autograph

letter of rebuke sent to him by her Malesty ap-

pears to be a canard without even the merit of originality. It simply reschoos a story that has

been current here since Wednesday. The de-

spatch is ignored by some of the evening papers

and sneered at by others. The Telegraph's cor-

respondent says that Lord Salisbury has avoid-

ed asking explanations of the Emperor's atti-

tude on the Transvani question, which explanations might be unpleasant, and adds

that the Governments of the several

German States have commenced to protest that

no hostility to England was intended; that no protection of the Transvaal is desired, and that

o German interference in any form was ever

intended. As all this is directly contrary to all

the information that has been allowed to reach

the journalists who are in touch with the Gov-

ermment officials here, the value of these stories

from Berlin can be gauge. It is deemed nec-

essary, however, to notice them, as were they

true they would alter the whole situation.

The most influential weekly papers in trying

at a European coalition against Great Britain, the Spectator argues that such coalition is a vain dream. Neither France, Russia, Austria, nor Italy are sufficiently interested to help to realize the dream of German supremacy. The Spectator points out as one solution of the puzzle that Emperor William wanted the Transvaal as a German colony and opened negatiations with the Boers, to whom he promised protection. He then sounded Portugal relative to the passage of an armed German force from Delagoa Bay across Portuguese territory to the Transvaal. In the mean time, finding himself checkmared by the energetic action of the British Government, he has taken a more triendly attitude.

The Statist says that Germany will require to settle with France before Johning a coalition to dismember the British empire. This implies that France would demand the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine and probably Relgium. If the coalition meant to make a further partition of

Alsace-Lorraine and probably Belgium. If the coalition meant to make a further partition of Europe Russia would obtain the Balkan States, with Constantinopic, and Germany would annex Holland, Such a coalition would involve the breaking up of the Tripe Alliance and a prolonged European war, during which Great Britain would acquire ailles and would be likely to crash Emperor William as she did Napoleon.

Britain would acquire allies and would be likely to cresh Emperor William as she did Napoleon.

Apropos of the Statist's speculations it is worth noting that Gen. Elliot, writing to the Times, says that a statement was made to him by Gen. von Elliumenthal relative to the German official plans for the invasion of England immediately upon the declaration of a war between the two countries. According to the plans the German forces would overrun Holland and Beigium, selfs naval and mercantile transports, and cross the North Sea in seven columns. It is calculated by Germany that if one-third of the million men who would be used in the operations succeeded in landing in England they would soon capture London. The England son succeeded in landing in England they would soon capture London. The England special the scheme ludicrous, but Gen. Elliot declares that it was told seriously to him.

The Economist says that the results to Great Britain and Germany in the event of war would be the immediate deprival of Germany of 173g per cent. of her foreign commerce, against England's losse of 7 fer cent. If England keat command of the sea the whole foreign commerce of Germany would be paralyzed, while English trade would be pushed in markets now contested by the Germans.

If the tone of the German papers published in London indicates the mood of the German population, which is estimated at 85,000, they, while strongly disapproving of the Emperor's conduct, resent British hostility to Germany as unjustified. Many Germans who have been settled in England for a long time propose to become naturalized owing to the prospect of war. This will prevent Germany from calling upon them to bear arms in the event of actual hostilities.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the resistions between the Emperor and the British resistions between the Emperor and the British

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPE'S GREAT CRISIS.

THE CONCERTED MOVEMENT TO LOWER BRITISH PRESTIGE. Bemarkable Interview with a Russian

"and Hated in Russia by Statesme Government and People-They Binme England for Preventing the Settlement of the Turkish Question-The Alliance Between Russin, France, and Germany Against England-Meeting of the British Cabinet to Consider the Matter-The German Katser's Quarrel with England.

Special Cable Despaich to Tun Sux.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- It is important not to confuse nor take too narrow a view of the situation which was the subject of prolonged discussion at the meeting of the British Cabinet to-day. It should be borne in mind that the recent events in South Africa are politically in portant only in their bearing upon the greater European crisis which they have served to accentuate.

It may be assumed that it was England's position before the world at large which occupied the attention of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. I venture to assume also that the momentous question which the British Government finds itself compelled to decide at the present moment amounts to this: Shall England abandon her traditional policy of complete inder ndence and enter into an alliance with artain foreign powers, or shall she fight Eu-

This is no strained and alarmist epitome of the situation. It is the view taken by all calm and intelligent observers of the events of the past three years. There is no need to point out to the readers of these despatches the facts which months ago made it evident that a concerted movement was in progress which had for its object the lowering of British prestige throughout the world. It has already been partially successful in the far East. It has paralyzed British induence in the Orient. It has begun its work in Africa. It has been a diplomatic and commercial combination. It There has been nothing to indicate that it included war in its programme. I do not believe, in spite of the events of the past few days, that war has been added to its plan. If war comes it will be because England herself believes that the sword is the only effective weapon of defence she can use. She has indiated, this week, by acts which speak far louder than words, that she is not only prepared, but willing to use this wereon unless the campaign against her is abandoned. In fact, she is forcing the game more rapidly than her opponents

Russia is unquestionably the leader of the diplomatic alliance against Great Britain. Far from being denied, this is openly admitted. Just upon this point come the words of one of Russla's greatest statesmen. They are contained in a long interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, which gives great prominence to them. The speaker is not named, but I have assured myself that he is a man famous throughout the world and entitled to voice the official sentiments of Russia. First he throws the responsibility for the Armenian massacres and the deadlock of the powers upon England. He says:

"To coerce the Sultan we should have been prepared to go to extremes. That means war. War would have meant the complete overthrow of the Turkish empire. To break up the Ottoman empire without first making satisfactory arrangements for its redistribution would have been silly, nay suicidal, for it would have been tantamount to war, and having seized Turkey we should have had to fight it out between our

selves immediately afterward.
"This Russia was not minded to do. The only way to avoid that would have been to com to an understanding with some other powers beforehand, so that the disposal of Turkey's remains could not be called in question later or by those who happen to be dissatisfied.

"Now, this understanding was impossible, and it was rendered impossible by England's standing aloof. An arrangement might have been arrived at with France. But Fran could not afford to fight the rest of Europe for territory which we can very well afford to wait for. With Germany, too, it would have been possible to come to terms had she not been hampered with Austria and the Triple Alliance; but as that put Germany out of court, we found ourselves, if we ventured to take up the cudgels for the Armenians, on one of the horns of a dilemma, either the diplomatic humilia tion embodied in Turkey's refusal to listen to our representations, or else first a war with the Turks and Kurds, then a bloody war with more

than half of Europe." Coming to the question of English isolation

he says: "I hold that in modern political Europe isolation or self-sufficiency, call it as you will, it only for countries like Portugal and Belgium certainly not for first-class powers who mutual jealousies are such that they are at all times ready to unite against one whom they envy or hate, if that one happens to be single

Describing the growth of Russian hatred of England, his words are: "Our Teutonic neighbors who, a couple of

years ago, were unspeakably unpopular in Russia, have pulled themselves together, and by dint of humility, patience, and insinuating ways have contrived to substitute English un popularity for that of Germany. With one or two insignificant exceptions, the Russian pres is virtually preaching a crusade against Eng Every diplomatic snub, every reverse, every difficulty that causes pain, humiliation, or anxiety to Great Britain, is welcomed by our newspapers with almost boisterous joy. Every move made by English statesmen receive the least favorable interpretation of which it is capable. Base motives are attributed to good or indifferent political acts. In a word, everything is being done to make the name of England stink in the nostrils of the Russian

The speaker then openly declared that the understanding between Russia, France, and Germany is complete. He even says:

"France has at our bidding consented to shelve her one great political scheme which she hoped through us to realize. It was the belief that the Franco-Russian alliance meant the speedy recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, which first drew the republic to our side; and yet so indispensable does our friendship appear to France that she has actually allowed her most chefished dream to be dispelled for the sake o cultivating it.

As for Germany, it would be superfluous for me to recapitulate all she has done to secure the good offices of Russia. You may possibly charac terize her action as self-abasement, but it has proved successful. We are sure of Germany and of France. Satellites? Well, if you wil you may call them so, but they are certainly there as ready to do the will of Russia as if the were genii in 'The Arabian Nights,' and that an accomplished fact which must henceforth be

Finally, these sinister words about the object of this new triple alliance: "Every politica alliance is, as you know, for a time-for a short time if it happens to be unnatural, for a longer time if it answers the needs of both parties. In the present case, nothing could possibly be unnatural than a union of France and Ger many, who leathe each other, with Russia whose good will and assistance they are each anxious to obtain against the other. arrangement is good only for negative purposes instrument for pulling down, not fo building up, and the only power great and proud ough to be pulled down just now is Great

view is disclosed in portions which I do not quote. It would be an advantage to both Great Britain and Russia if the former were to take the place of Germany in the alliance, which would thus be made invulnerable. The implied suggestion is that Germany is only a catspaw in Russian hands. It will not be relished in Berlin, but Russian diplomatists are quite shrewd shough to manage such an intrigue success. fully, whatever Russia's motives and objects

The evidence is overwhelming of the existence of an anti-British entente between Russia, Germany, and France. Accepting this, then, as the supreme factor in the situation, what shall be said of Emperor William's quarrel with England over the Transvaal.

The weight of opinion seems to be that the Emperor acted on his own initiative, and not by the instigation of the Czar or anybody else. If this is true, the present situation cannot be regarded with satisfaction by the Russian Government, and the Czar's influence is likely to be used to quell the rising storm. It is certain hat if Russia is really intriguing to secure ar alliance with England she will not permit this quarrel to lead to hostilities until it is clearly mpossible to gain her object.

It may be that England's war preparations are already necepted as a defiant answer to both offers of partnership and threats of force.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING. Events at and Following the Conference of

the Ministers Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Jan. 11,-It is impossible to do more than surmise what took place at to-day's Cabinet council, and one man's guess on that point s about as good as another's. Certain significant events followed the return

of the department chiefs to their offices. The Admiralty was already as busy as though the country were actually at war.

Late this afternoon the War Department assumed a similar condition of activity, but no information was made public. Lord Salisbury received late this afternoon

another request from the German Ambassado for an emergency interview of great importance This was granted, and immediately after his de parture came Baron De Courcel, the French Ambassador, on the same errand. He remained closeted at the Foreign Office until after 6 P. M. The Prince of Wales spent a long time at the Colonial Office with Mr. Chamberlain after the adjournment of the Cabinet.

There is no warlike news from Berlin or St. Petersburg. The situation will probably remain n statu quo until the effect of to-day's council s felt in the Continental Government offices Then it will be learned that either Great Britain s now seeking friends among the great powers or that the baiting of the British lion has at length rought on the inevitable struggle.

By the United Prets. A Cabinet meeting was held at the Foreign Office at 12:30 o'clock to-day. The entire Cabinet were present. Lord Salisbury presided. minster Gazette says it has reason to believe that the Cabinet decided upon peaceful measures, but favored the maintenance of the Franco-Russian entente and the establishment of a Russian administration of affairs in Armenia. President Cleveland's message was not sefore the Cabinet, but the Cabinet was favorable to making an effort to settle the Venezue ian dispute with Venezuela direct, and with a view of the accomplishment of that object there is a good prospect of England's resuming liplomatic relations with Venezuela through

the United States, however. The foregoing is evidently merely surmise on the part of the Gazette, and does not appear to be inspired.

the good offices of a certain American State, not

THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN ENGLAND

The Transvani Episode Has Made Mr. Chamberiain the Idel of the Public -His Eye Fixed on the Premiership

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUX. LONDON, Jan. 11.-The British politicians who have regarded the Transvaal crisis from a party point of view are impressed more than by anything else with the great advantage Mr. Joseph much to say that he is at this moment the mo popular public man in this country. All parties regarded his accession to office with misgivings, and his own personal friends and blindest par in a Cabinet overwhelmingly Tory and presided

over by his old adversary, Lord Salisbury. As events have turned out Mr. Chamberlain from the first aimed to assert himself. He struck out a line of policy in the conduct of colonial affairs as daring as it was novel, and this ex-republican Mayor of Birmingham, this politician who learned statesmanship in a provincial municipal school, this ex-Liberal Minister who deserted his chief and his principles with what appeared to be shameful ingratitude and flippancy, had not been three months a member of the Tory Cabinet before he began to obtain reputation as leader in a new imperialist policy in the treatment of colonial affairs which had too long been mismanaged by mere bureau-

Mr. Chamberlain saw the opportunity and was quick to seize it. He was already making a big reputation when this prodigious piece of luck came in his way. For many years past the conduct of colonial affairs has been so flabby that when the people saw a Minister displaying courage, tenacity, and saguelty they set up a great shout of admiration and thankfulness. The mob always admire a man of action, and so they

are admiring Mr. Chamberlain. He cannot walk along the street without being followed by a cheering crowd, and people assemble at the railway stations when he is travelling and throw up their hats and howl encouraging approval and exhortation at the popular idol. His friends say this sort of thing will

In his heart Mr. Chamberlain is a demagoge with a thorough contempt for the mob, and he pursues his way with his eyes always on the goal of his ambition, which is and over has been the Premiership of England. He has passed most of his rivals in this exciting and deeply interesting race. Mr. Gladstone being disqualified by age, Mr. Chamberiain feared no other competitor, and events have justified his

confidence. Sir William Harcourt has become impossible as leader of the regenerated Liberal party. He may be depended upon to lead a lively opposition in the House of Commons turing the coming session, but when the country once more swings round to Liberalism Sir William Harcourt will retire to the dignified seclusion of the House of Lords. The reversal of his for tunes was pathetically illustrated only yesterday, when he appeared in his new capacity as Weish member of Parliament and member of deputation which waited upon the Chancello of the Exchequer, suing humbly for a small grant from the imperial treasury in support of the University of Wales.

Mr. John Morley, who ought to be Mr. Cham perlain's most formidable competitor, shows no burning desire to resume an active part in political life. Mr. Arthur Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire are too indolent to maintain for any length of time strenuous opposition to Mr Chamberlain's claims to precedence. In the present Cabinet there remains only Lord Salis bury to be taken into serious consideration. Mr Chamberlain is bound to come into collision sooner or later, with Lord Salisbury, and the struggle will be decisive of Mr. Chamberlain's political fortune, and it will not be entered into for a long time to come if he can avoid it

Mr. Chamberlain's idea seems to be that four years hence the Liberal party will be glac mough to have him back again at his own price and he is probably right. It will be quite time enough then to pick a quarrel with the Tory The real purpose of this extraordinary inter- Premier. Meantime the most noble Marquis

of Salisbury is the Right Hop. Joseph Chamberonce described politics as the most exhibarating of all sports, and certainly Mr. Chamberlain' hunt for the British Premiership is deeply in teresting and exciting even to onlookers.

THE KAISER'S UNPOPULARITY. He Has Only One Friend in the British

LONDON, Jan. 11.-The only member of the British royal family who is friendly to Emperor William is the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg

and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh). The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York do not speak to him unless it is absolutely necessary. The Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Lorne, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, all of whom married members of the royal family and whom the Emperor detests because they had the presump tion to do so, return the hatred he feels for them. Influences operating from the courts of the German States as well as from St. Petersburg are more likely to control the Empero

than English family sentiment. His Majesty's

mimosity toward the Duke of Fife, who mar

ied a daughter of the Prince of Wales, may

have something to do with his rejoicing at the

collapse of the British South Africa's forces, as he Duke is connected with that company. RRUGER'S PRISONERS.

One of Them Is an American Mining Engin eer with a Salary of \$100,000 a 1 car.

CAPE Town, Jan. 11.-Sir Hercules Robinson Governor of the Cape Colony, has issued proclamation removing Dr. Jameson from the office of Administrator of Mashonaland and appointing F. J. Newton, Secretary and Receiver General of British Bechuansfand, in his place, Mr. Newton is an imperial officer.

The twenty-two members of the Reform Comnittee who were arrested in Johannesburg and taken to Pretoria on Friday on charges of high treason are now in the Pretoria jail, where Dr. Jameson and is comrades are also confined pending the complete disarming of the Johanesburg Uitlanders.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, is among the members of the Reform Committee who were arrested. A stringent passgort system is being enforced in Johannesburg. There is a very strong feeling there against German interference in the Transvan

Advices from Johannesburg say that several of the members of the Reform Committee have fied and that one of them has been allowed to depart after depositing surety for his appear-ance when wanted in the sum of £20,000. It is rumored that the Government of the Transvaal will demand the cession of Amaton-

galand from Natal. This report, however, is not belleved. Advices from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, say that the delegates of the Orange Free State who were sent to Pretoria to confer with the Government of the South Africa republic and proffer to the Transvani Gov-

ernment the assistance of the Orange Free

State if it should be required, have returned to Bloemfontein and reported to the Rand. The delegation represent that documents have been discovered disclosing a widespread plot, of which Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal was a part. The delegates entirely absolve Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony of all knowledge

of the conspiracy. Despatches from Johannesburg dated Jan. 6 say that the situation there has become more grave in consequence of the condition imposed by President Kruger that the release of Jameson and his followers shall be contingent upon the abrogation of the Convention of 1884, thereby making the Transvaal republic an absolutely

ndependent State. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- An official communication issued by the Colonial Office says that as a result of communications from Sir Hercules Rob inson, Governor of Cape Colony, there is reason inson, dovertion of the surviving members of Dr.
Jameson's party will be sent to England to be
dealt with as the Queen may direct.

A despatch to the Central News from Johannesburg says that fifty-four arrests of members
of the Reform Committee have already been of the Reform Committee have already been made, and that further warrants have been is-

The despatch adds that the curiosity concerning the losses austained by the Boers in the fighting with Dr. Jameson's party is unappeased. There is reason to believe that they lost 150 men at Doornkop alone.

The average American probably does not know that the development of the greatest mines of South Africa, and hence a large part of the development of the country itself, is due chiefly to the ingenuity of the American mining engineers. The American mining engineer stands at the head of his profession in the world. John Hays Hammond, one of the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, who was arrested with the other members of the committee and taken to Pretoria, probably heads the list of mining engineers of the world, and he is an American. He is an old Californian, as are also Mr. Collins, Mr. Starr, Mr. Jenkins, and a dozen others of the great engineers employed in superintendlins, Mr. Starr, Mr. Jenkins, and a dozon others of the great engineers employed in superintending or managing the mines in South Africa. Some years ago be was introduced to Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony and the money king of South Africa, by one of the Rothschilds. He travelled with Mr. Rhodes all over Matabeleland and Mashonaland on a prospecting tour. He was employed by Mr. Rhodes as the superintendent of one of the greatest mines in South Africa at a salary of \$100,000 a year, which is double the salary of the President of the United States.

It is because most of the great engineers of South Africa are Americans that American mining machinery is so much in favor in the mines there. The engineers favor their own country. country.

Mining men who know Hammond and other on their safety and they considered it the duty of the United States Government to take steps

of the Chiese casts of the Chiese for their safety.

The Hoers, the mining men said, care nothing for Americans, and they were likely to take the satisfaction out of these men they probably cannot get from the Englishmen, who are likely to be tarned over to the English authorities to

lealt with.

GERMANY'S VIEW OF IT. The War Feeling in that Empire Is Not

Discornible to the Naked Eye. BERLIN, Jan. 11 .- The whole tenor of the information that can gleaned from Governmen quarters points to an early restoration of ami-

If the Emperor, his Ministers, or the German people were influenced in the least by the sav age and unrestrained language indulged in by the English newspapers, as shown by the summaries of their articles telegraphed here, an open rupture between two Governments might be impulnent, but the Kaiser has for a long time recognized the irresponsibility of the distribes of the English press and the English people, and, is deeply irritated thereat, he does not seem to believe that there is any possibility whatever of the outbreak of war between Germany and Great Britain over such a question as that involved in the Transvani disturbances. If the Emperor has any motives beyond more interference in behalf of a Government asking his assistance in prevailing against an alien revolution and for the purpose of protecting German interests, there is no indication here that would afford the slightest clue to them. The semi-official newspapers certainly discuss the question of the isolation of England, but they make not the slightest allusion to any alliances against Great Britain which the French and English press regard as being projected.

Jected.

In Berlin the tone of the Foreign Office concerning the excitement of the English press and public, and the English passal demonstrations and exhibition of sea strength is nearly akin to contemptuous indifference. There is a constant exchange of communications between the two flowernments with a consequent disclosure of a difference of policy at various points of contact apart from the Transval, but none of these disagreements involve such a radical disturbance of the relations of the two powers as would call for an increase of armament on either side. In official circles the view taken of Lord Salisbury's fleet demonstrations is that the

E. & W.

Cirilate's Popular Loan May be a good thing for a sick Treasury, but the country at large banks on Hiker's Expectorant as the only cartain cure for a cough or cold .- ade.

FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE SENATE COMMITTEE PREPARING A

JOINT RESOLUTION.

The Foreign Affairs Committee Discuss Our International Affairs-A Difference with Mr. Cleveland on the Monroe Doctrine Regarding the Penceful Acquisition of Territory on This Continent by the European Powers-May Yield This Time,

English Premier is playing to the mob, and that his attitude cannot mean an attempt to influence the policy of the Emperor, which Lord Salisbury well knows will take its own developments, unaffected in the elightest degree by menaces or demonstrations from any quarter.

The North German Gazette prints an article, which is obviously inspired, which reiterates the German contention that the South Africa republic under the terms of the Convention of 1884 became no longer a surerain of the Government of Queen Victoria, and as proof of this assertion cails attention to the fact that since 1884 the Transvaal Government has appointed Envoys and Consult to foreian States without consulting the Government of Great Britain, and also that the Reer Government sent a delegate, as an independent power, to the International Postal Congress at Vienna, without the slightest complaint from England that such a proceeding on the part of the Transvaal Government was in excess of its authority and an infringement upon the rights of Great Britain. The semi-official press generally refrain from any expansive comment upon the war preparations which the English Government is so ostentatiously making, but the journals which are free handed and not hampered by any official obligations or connections do not refrain.

The Vossiche Zeitung asks: "Whom is England threatening, Germany or the Transvaal republic?"

The National Zeitung attaches no special im-WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The Senate Commitee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this morning to consider the Armenian and Cuban questions. There are more important matters before this committee this session than there have been in many years. The Armenian question is considered by the committee to be most urgent, and some means will doubtless be levised to bring about a condition that will land threatening, Germany or the Transval republic?

The National Zritung attaches no special importance to England's naval demonstrations, but suggests that the Government ought to ask the meaning of them, nevertheless.

The Topeliatt says it understands that Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed by the German Government to inform Lord Salisbury that these manifestations are supposed to be directed against Germany and are likely to provoke serious consequences.

The Borrace Counter concludes that the English excitement has well nigh fixzled out and the crisis is drawing to an end, everything tending toward seace. afford Americans and their property better prosection under the Turkish Government. committee has been flooded with petitions and memorials on the subject. The well-established

policy of the United States of avoiding en-tangling access with foreign powers will be respected by a committee.

The Cubic question is also considered by the ommittee as of immediate importance. There is no doubt that the majority of the committee is in favor of the recognition of the Cuban inilsh excitement has well nigh hizzled out and the crisis is drawing to an end, everything tending toward peace.

Apart from purely Prussian opinion, which the Kaiser unquestionably represents, the sentiment pervading the whole of the German States continues to uphold the Emperor's action in interfering in the Transvaal, and it will be a bitter national disappointment if the imperial Government shall retire a single step from the position it originally assumed. The entire press of Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemburg, and even the Gotha Gazeitz and the Coburg Gazeitz, the official organs of the Duke of Saxe-Cobing and Gotha (Duke of Eninburgh), are warm in the approval of the course the Emperor has taken, though from no quarter is war advocated.

The National Zeiung accurately reflects the universal feeling upon the continuance of good relations between Germany and England, saying that Germany will be found oftener than hitherto allied with England's opponents in disputes affecting English interests until the British Government shows itself convinced that Germany's riendship is more desirable than her enuity, and that German interests need fear but little from the realize of England. surgents as belligerents, but the committee loes not think the time is yet ripe for such rec ognition; that the insurgents have not yet gained that signal victory that will justify the United States in extending to them the recognition that will give them, so far as this country is

concerned, belligerent rights. The Venezuelan matter has not been lost sight of, but there appears to be no ummediate necessity for acting on that question. The appointment of the Commission by the President is considered as a motion for a stay of proceedings. Affairs relating to Hawaii and Nicaragua are before the committee, and several resolutions looking to important action on the part of thi Government, especially the resolution of Mr. Lodge directing the committee to make an in vestigation of the report that the Danish Government is willing to sell her three Islands in the Lesser Antilles-St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John.

A sub-committee was appointed and directed to prepare a joint resolution setting forth the Monroe doctrine, the full committee, by an al most unanimous vote, deciding that this doc trine should receive the affirmation of Congress The wording of the resolution will be reported to the full committee at the next meeting. Mr. to the full committee at the next meeting. Mr Gray was alone in his opposition to the resolu

Gray was alone in his opposition to the resolution.

The discussion of the Venezuelan question
brought out the fact that the loophole left in
the President's message, sanctioning any amicable settlement made between the Venezuelan
Government and Great Britain by the cession
of territory, would be acquiesced in by the
United States, would probably be accepted by
Great Britain as the best way out of the difficulty. This probable result of the difficulty was
deplored, but the ground was taken that Inasmuch as the President had committed the
United States to this policy in this particular
case, we could not protest. The Monroe doctrine, as it will be affirmed by Congress, however, will it is said, repudiate any such acquisition of territory in the future. The report has
agained credence that England has made, or will
in the near future make, an offer of £100,000 for

tion of territory in the future. The report has gained credence that England has made, or will in the near future make, an offer of 2100,000 for the territory claimed by Great Britain and disputed by Venezuela.

Cuban affairs have been placed in the hands of a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Sherman, Lodge, and Morgan. A meeting of this sub-committee will be held in a few days, and the whole matter considered. The sentiment of the committee is practically manilmous in favor of helping the insurgents. As one member of the committee subsequently remarked, there was a strong friendliness exhibited for the cause of the "rebels."

The sentiment with respect to Armenian affairs was that it would be toolish for this Government to attempt to make any demonstration against Turkey unless it was intended to follow that show of force with the exercise of force itself. It can be said with positiveness that the members of the committee are opposed to any attempt on the part of the Administration to send war ships to Turkey to make any further demonstration. It is denied that a dozen ships could accomplish more than one, the only merit in the presence of a ship in Turkish waters being the flag it carries and tho moral effect its presence may produce.

The committee will probably dispose of the

The most induction weekly popers in trying to solve the Emperor's policy concur in the opinion that the theory that his Majesty is a dangerous lumatic who has exploded a bomb under a momentary impulse must be dismissed as incredible.

The Spectator very openly says that it finds it difficult to discover accurately what the Em-The Spectator very openly says that it finds it difficult to discover accurately what the Emperor means. It adds that it has been patent to the Foreign Office for some time that tiermany is exceedingly unfriendly to tireat Britain. She has checked Lord Salisbury's negotiations in favor of the Armenians, and her attitude, more than that of the Czar, has prevented a settlement of that question. Admitting that it is probable that the Emperor aims at a European coalition against Great Britain, the Speciator argues that such coalition is a

ence may produce.

The committee will probably dispose of the question finally in the adoption of a strong ap-

The committee will probably dispose of the question finally in the adoption of a strong appeal to the European powers for the protection of the Armenians. The only point at issue now is whether that appeal shall be addressed to the allied powers or to Russia alone. When this has been settled a joint resolution will be favorably reported to the Senate.

The data which the House Foreign Affairs Committee has asked from the State Department with reference to the war in Cuba will probably be in its possession next week. They include voluminous reports from the Consultieneral at Havana and other United States officials stationed in the island. With their receipt will begin a consideration of the question as to the advisability of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. There is a disposition on the part of the committee to move slowly in this matter, notwithstanding the sympathy which members of the House generally feel with the Cubans.

It was pointed out to-day by a member of the committee that property of American cluzens aggregating \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 had already been destroyed, and that if this Government recognized the belligerency of the rebels and they were defeated, this Government would be estopped from demanding damages from the mother country by reason of such recognition. On the other hand, should the insurgents be successful, these damages might be paid ultimately after a stable Government had been established. It is contended, however, that other embarrassments might follow a recognition of the belligerents, one of which would be a more effective blockade by Spain and a rigid search of all American vessels entering Cuban ports. ing Cuban ports.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION. All the Members Present at Yesterday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled in the diplomatic room of the State Depart-ment at 10:30 o'clock this morning after a recess of a week. Andrew D. White, who was the only absentee at the original meeting, was present. Justice David J. Brewer, the President of the Commission, presided, and his private secretary, Frederick J. Haig, was temporarily installed as clerk pending the appointment of the executive officer and the other assistants to be selected.

A large number of applications for employ ment by the Commission have been received war. This will prevent Germany from calling upon them to bear arms in the event of actual hostilities.

The Westminster Gazelle, commenting on the relations between the Emperor and the British royal family, says that those relations are offensive. He uses the imperative in his intercourse with all his relations in England and Germany, and holds himself to be the head of the family next to the Queen. As the son of the British Princess Royal he always contends that he is heir to the British throne. In connection with this subject the Frankiert Zeitung renews the story that Emperor William, in the event of the death of the Queen, will claim the throne of the United Kingdom and prepare to enforce his rights by force of arms. As a believer in the divine right of kings he would not recard an adverse decision on his claim by Parliament.

President Kritzer's retention of Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners explained by the Hoers and the other prisoners explained by the Hoers and the other prisoners captured by the Hoers and the other prisoners to think was not premature. Mr. Chamberhain, the Colonial Secretary, too quickly concluded that President Kritzer meant to immediately release the prisoners. President Kritzer's nessage postponing his final decision on the question of release until quiet shall by from what it was when first received.

The crisis as far as the Transvaal is concerned. from stenographers, translators, and other morning some of these crowded the antercom between the office of the secretary of State and the diplomatic room when the members of the Commission began their session. Several of the candidates for officers of the Commission were consulted by members that anxious to obtain clerical employment, and this candidates for officers of the Commission were consulted by members during thesession, and one of them, Mr. Page of New Yora, who is anxieus to secure the executive officership, was with them in the diplomatic room for ashort time. J. Malet Prevost, an international lawyer of rome reputation, who has been interested in tile Peralto-Reavis case, is said to be strongly backed for the chief place which the Commission will create.

The Commission adjourned for the day at a 230 of clock, after having been in continuous session for five hours. No selection of officers was made. The Commission decided to lease ofthe cs on the court hour of the Baltimora Sun limiting. Until these are prepared for use it will meet at Justice Brower's residence. Dr. Gilman presented to the Commission a sketch of a preliminarry physical may of the dispated will meet at Justice Brewer's residence. 19:, B.Jman breschied to the Commission a sketch of a recliminary physical map of the disputed

AN INTERESTING PROSPECT. Mr. Cleveland Desiring to Travel Around the World. From Nordlynet.

Grover Cleveland likes Scandinavians, asali

read differer by from what it was when first received.

The crisis as far as the Transvaal is concerned seems to be over. Lord Failsbury has ellioned the position at Delagon Hay by notifying the Government at Liston that the landing of any foreign troops there will be immediately followed by the occupation of the place by the British. By Wednesday five British cruisers will be stationed at Delagon Bay. This 'procedure rather savers of a bluff, as no power threatens to land troops there, but it is part of the strong hand that the British Government is compelled to play. said once at a banquet at Prof. Hjalmar Hjort Boyesen's in this city. According to Politiken, Mr. Cleveland declared on that occasion that as soon as he could get the time he meant to make a journey around the world, and one of the cities which he should take special pleasure in seeing was Copenhagen. Above all, Mr. Cleveland said that he couldn't think of visiting Europe without seeing Scandinavia, because it had furnished so many remarkable citizens the United States.

THE MARYELLOUS NEW LIGHT That Penetrates Many Solids, Among Them Aluminum, as if They Were Gines.

Special Cable Despatch to Tuz Sux. LONDON, Jan. 11,-Great progress has already been made with Prof. Rontgen's wonderful discovery of a new light, if that be a proper description of it, which I few days ago. Prof. Klupathy of the Pesth University has obtained even greater success in photographing concealed objects. He also varied the experiments by enclosing objects to be photographed in a variety of coverings. It has been ascertained that the light from Crooke's tube penetrates not only organic matter, but also one metal, aluminum. Prof. Rontgen has sent rays of the new chemical light through aluminum plates an inch thick, and they went as clean through as if the substance had been glass. The same was the case with two sets of books, including many volumes, these he placed between a Crooke's tube and an ordinary compass. Behind them was a wooden case with dry plate, and the result was as complete a photograph of the compass as is possible.

It is perhaps no photograph in the ordinary sense, because no lenses are used. It is not a negative, but a positive plate that is obtained.

MR. AUSTIN'S RHYMES. England Discusted by His Effusion on the Transvant Raid.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS. LONDON, Jan. 11.-The Transvaal situation has now only a spectacular interest. It matters little what the Boer Government may or may not demand, the decision of the Continental powers, if asked to assist the Transvaal in asserting its independence, will depend upon other motives than sympathy with the Boer cause. Hence, the reports that the British Commissioner and President Krüger are unable to agree are of little importance compared with

the crisis in Europe. It is impossible to overlook, even in this hour of crisis, the crowning disgrace inflicted on this long-suffering country to-day by its official versifier. The Poet Laureate's effort in the Pimes, entitled "Jameson's Ride," has broken the spirit of all Englishmen who have seen it. and if Parliament were in session might easily have caused a vote of no confidence in the Government which appointed this successor of Tennysop. Here are three stanzas:

Wrong! Is it wrong? Well may be; But I'm going, boys, all the same. Do they think me a burgher's baby To be scared by a scolding name? They may argue and prate and order; Go tell them to save their breath. Then over the Transvaal border, And gallop for life or death.

Right sweet is the marksman's rattle, And sweeter the caunon's rour, But 'tis bitterly hard to battle leleaguered, and one to four. I can tell you it wasn't a triffe To swarm over Krügersdorp glen. As they plied us with round and rifle, And ploughed us again and again. I suppose we were wrong-were madmen

When God sifts the good from the bad men, There'll be something more to say, We were wrong, but we aren't half sorry, And as one of the baffled band. I would rather have had that foray Than the crushings of all the Rand.

MR. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS. H, Strongly Urges the British to Grant the American Demand. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Mr. T. P. O'Connor is reatly annoyed because a chance paragraph in his paper, the Sun, printed in his absence from London, has been quoted in America as his views on the Venezuela controversy. Mr. O'Connor has been strongly urging the

British Government to grant the American demand for arcitration, and asserting that American public sentiment is unanimous in support

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

England's Position in Respect of Foreign LONDON, Jan. 11.-Ex-Prime Minister Rese ery, replying to an inquiry addressed to him on the subject, has written that the position of Great Britain in respect of foreign affairs is one of some anxiety, and demands the most concentrated, vigilant, and sympathetic attention of all parties.

He adds: "We shall surmount the difficulties easily enough if we face them unitedly. It will e time enough when the cloud has lifted a little to discuss domestic affairs."

THE FLYING SOUADRON.

A Report that It Will First Go to the Mediterranean. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The Globe says that the figng squadron just formed will first go to the Mediterranean. It adds that the vessels attached to the squadron which may eventually be ordered to proceed to Delagos Bay, Portuuese East Africa, will probably go by way of

the Suez Canal. The whole statement has a doubtful at-Despatches from Portsmouth say that the date of the departure of the flying squadron from that port has not yet been fixed, but it is expected that Rear Admiral A. T. Dole, who has been appointed to the command of the squadron, will be at sea by Jan. 18.

Queen Victoria May Not Be at the Wedding. BERLIN, Jan. 11 .- It is reported that the expected presence of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales at the marriage of Princess Alexandra of Coburg, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotina, to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, is now doubtful, owing to the attitude of the Emperor and the strain occasioned by Germany's interference in the

The Transvani's Envoy.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.-Dr. Beelaerts von Blokland, Envoy of the Transvaal republic to Germany, the Netherlands, and France, has returned to The Hague from Paris, whither he went to confer with the French Government in regard to the situation in the Transvaal. He will return to Berlin at the special invitation of the Em-peror to attend the coming fêtes.

CHOPPED OFF CORN AND TOE. Charles Heinzmann's Herote Remedy Re sulted in His Death.

Charles Heinzmann, 25 years old, died on Friday at his home at Bergenline avenue and Hackensack plank road, Union Hill, Death eas due to blood polsoning. For some months Heinzmann had been suffering from a corn on the small toe of his left to d. Two weeks ago he charged off the corn and his offending to at de-first leant. Blood poisoning set in and resulted

Earthquake Shock in Maine. WINTHROP, Me., Jan. 11.- A distinct earth

quake shock was felt here this morning at 7:30 o'clock. The noise was like the report of a cannon, and buildings were slicken consider-ably. The vibrations seemed to be from south-west to northwest, and lasted several seconds,

The deaths in Brooklyn last week numbered 436, births 468, and marriages 100. The health authorities now estimate the population at 1.105.000. They reckon that 5.000 has been added since the amountion of the old town of Flatianis to the city on Jan. 1.

Bracklyn's Population New 1,105,000.

Champague Imports in 1895.
According to Costons Statistics C. H. Manua & Co.'s
Extra Dry aggregate 50,049 cases, or 45,125 cases more than of any other brand.

more than of any other brains.

By chemical analysis of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus,
G. H. Numm & Co.'s Extra Dry is the purest and most wholesome champague,-Adu,

BELMONT --- VANDERBILT.

MRS. ALVA E. VANDERBILT BE-COMES MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

The Ceremony Performed by Mayor Strang at the Bride's Home in This City Yesterday Forencon-Only Seven Witnesses to the Marriage-None of the Bridegroom's Family Present-Honeymoon to

Be Spent at Mr. Belmont's Newport Villa Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt and Mr. Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont were married vesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock. The wedding took place n the main drawing room of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house, Seventy-second street and Madison avenue, Mayor Strong performing the ceremony. Besides the bride and bridegroom and the Mayor seven persons were present at the ceremony. They were Miss Armida Smith, a sister of the bride; Mrs. Charles Senior Kellogg of 11 East Eighty-second street, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, William Alexander Duer, and Mrs. Vanderbilt's two sons, William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harold Sterling Vanderbilt. No mem-

ber of the bridegroom's family was present. For reasons best known to Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, the time of the wedding and all preparations for it were guarded with the greatest secrecy. It was never intended that the wedding should be a large one, but the original plans were changed five days ago. Up to that time is was Mrs. Vanderbilt's purpose to have the ceremony performed by Bishop Potter, who was one of the officiating clergymen at the marriage of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. At a conference between the Bishop and Mrs. Vanderbilt on Wednesday, the former informed the bride-to-be that a minister of the Episcopal Church could not perform a marriage ceremony where one or both of the contracting parties had been divorced, and he cited Canon 13, section 2, of the laws of the Episcopal hurch, which reads:

" No minister, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husand or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of edultery, or to parties,-

nce divorced, seeking to be united again." Mr. Belmont's first wife secured a divorce from him about twelve years ago. That fact made the canon applicable to the marriage of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont. When it was learned that Bish p l'o ter could not officlate, Mr. Belmont called upon Mayor Strong on Thursday, and it was then arranged that the Mayor should perform the ceremony yesterday norning. Mayor Strong reached shortly after 9 o'clock, driving up in his own

While he was reading the service much in the way he would read the oath of office to one of his appointees, the bride and bridegroom stood at the east end of the drawing room, between the two windows looking out on Madison avenue, where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough stood to receive the felicitations of
their friends after their wedding in St. Thomas's
Church on Nov. 7. There were no floral decorations in the room except a vase of
American Beauty roses, which stood on
the mantel in the south wall of the drawing
room. The bride wore a green cloth travelling
coatume, trimmed with black braid. She wore
neither hat nor gloves. The bridegroom wore a
black frock coat, light waisteast, and light
trousers. A white bontonniere was in the left
lapel of his coat. Those present stood during the service. No one acted as best man to the
bridegroom, and the bride was unattended.
After the ceremony the Mayor filled in the
following certificate: nue, where the Duke and Duchess of Marl-

following certificate:

Syara of New York [S-al], Crry of New York.

[Seal.] I. William L. Stipesu, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby certify that, on the eleventh day of January, A. B. Isid, at 23 West Seventy-second street, I did duly perform the marriage ceremony between Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont of the city of New York. York.
That the parties were satisfactorily made known to me and were of lawful age to contract marriage, and toat, upon due inquiry by me made, there appeared no legal impediment to said marriage. If further certify that the following persons, William Jay, William A. Duer, were present and became subscribing witnesses to said marriage.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, MAYOR.

From the Seventy-second street house the Mayor drove to his office in the City Hall. Shortly after the ceremony those present and down to a wedding breakfast, which Mrs. Beldown to a wedding breakfast, which Mrs. Belmont's cuef had prepared. At 12:30 o'clock
Mr, and Mrs. Belmont came out of the house,
entered Mrs. Belmont came out of the house,
entered Mrs. Belmont's carriage, and were
driven to the Grand Central Railroad Station.
Mr. Belmont had changed his clothes for a
cutaway suit, but Mrs. Belmont wore the same
gown in which she was married. She wore, in
addition, a turban-shaped hat trimmed with
violet feathers, and a close-fitting sealskin
jacket. They left by the 1 o'cock train for Newport, where they will spend their honeymoon as
Mr. Belmont's place, Belcourt.
Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will remain at Newpors
a few days and then return to New York, where
they will stay at Mrs. Belmont's house until
they sail for Europe. Several weeks ago Mr.
Belmont engaged passage by the St. Paul for
Jan. 29. He has not as yet cancelled the booking.

Ing. 11: spossible, though, that Mr. and Mrs. Belmont may change their minds and go by the Tuctonic, which sails on the same date. They will meet the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in Italy, and the two brides, mother and daugater, with their husbands, will go to Egypt, where they will remain until March. After that, the four will return to England, and will spend some time at Blenheim Castle. In the late spring Mr. and Mrs. Helmont will return to this country and spend the summer at Newport.

late spring Mr. and Mrs. Helmont will return to this country and spend the summer at Newport.

The first news of the ceremony yesterday laaked out through Mayor Strong's coachman. When the Mayor reached the City Hall he left the book containing the marriage service and the marriage certificate in his coupé. The coachman found it when he returned to the stable, and he was no time in spreading the news, thinking that, as the affair was over, there would be no harm in telling about it. As soon as the Mayor reached his office he missed the book and certificate and sent for it. By the time they reached the City Hall the first editions of the afternoon papers were on the street with the story, and the whole city knew of the wedding. In speaking of the wedding, Mayor Strong said:

"Yes, there was a quiet little wedding this morning up at Mrs. Vanderbill's house, and now she's Mrs. Belmont. I guess I wasn't much disturbed by the ordeal, and the bride and bridegroom didn't seem to mind it a bit. They just made their responses and that's all they had to do. I decline to say whether I kissed the bride or not."

Mrs. Belmont's maiden name was Miss Alva E. Smith, and she is a daughter of the late Murray Forber Smith of Mobile, Ala. She was one of three sisters, who were called "The Three Southern Beauties."

Only a few months after her début in New Yora society she met William K. Vanderbilt at a dance given in his honor by his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, just after his return from Europe. The two were mutually attracted and their engagement was announced soon afterward. The wedding followed a short engagement.

Hardly more than a year after the marriage of Miss Smith and Mr. Vanderbilt, when they

ward. The wedding followed a short engagement.

Hardly more than a year after the marriage of Miss Smith and Mr. Vanderbilt, when they had moved into their town house, known as the Vanderbilt chateau, at Fifty-second street and Fitth avenue, rumors of an estrangement between them got abroad.

Lord and Lady Mandeville were their guests at the time, and Lady Mandeville was said to have been the cause of the estrangement. The rumors died out, nowever, and in 1800 dr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and a party of friends wert abroad on Mr. Vanderbilts y sent, the Valiant, Mr. Helmont was one of the party. In the Medlierranean, the yachting party broke up, Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter went to London, Mr. Vanderbilt to Paris, and Mr. Relmont returned to America. Then Mr. Vanderbilt's name was connected with that of a French woman, and on March 6, 1805, Justice Harrett granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt avanteed it vanderbilt and her daughter went to the former woman, and on March 6, 1805, Justice Harrett granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt and absolute divorce on the statutory grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt out in to detecte.

Mr. Helmont is the taird son of the late

granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt as absolute alvores on the statutory grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt out in to delence.

Mr. Helmont is the field son of the late August Belmont. His mother was the dauntice of Commodore Mathew Ferry. His brothers are Perry Relmont and August Belmont, the head of the banking house of August Belmont, the head of the banking house of August Belmont & Co. O. H. P. Belmont specification of the banking house of August Belmont, the head of the banking house of August Belmont & Co. O. H. P. Belmont by an accidental pistol shot in his fathers house served years are. His only rister is the self-soft S. S. Howshind. O. H. P. Belmont was considered at Antapolic, graduating with the class of 1980, in 1880 to married Mrs. Santa Whiting, and sister of Mrs. Augustis Whiting and sister of Mrs. Belmont is only a few months when they disarreed, and should be reported to the summer of 1880 Mrs. Belmont married George L. Rives.